

IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 2, line 27 to page 3, line 18

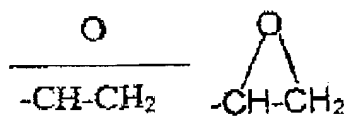
To solve this problem, the German patents DE-A-24 36 186 and DE-A-26 47 700, the European patents EP-A-0 098 655, EP-A-0 286 594, EP-A-0 410 242, EP-A-0 522 648, EP-A-0 585 742, EP-A-0 636 669 and EP-A-0 650 979, the International patent application WO 93/25596, and the U.S. patents US-A-4,064,161, US-A-4,129,488, US-A-4,163,810, US-A-4,208,3130 [sic] and US-A-5,639,560 propose UV-curable powder coating materials in which it is possible to separate the melting operation from the crosslinking. The UV powder coating materials disclosed to date are all based on substances containing acrylic or vinylic unsaturation, which owing to the high melting temperature required for effective blocking resistance may also undergo thermal polymerization prior to UV irradiation. In order to guarantee blocking resistance, the binders employed for the UV powder coating materials must be absolutely solvent-free polymers, which, however, are highly problematic to obtain owing to their tendency to undergo thermal polymerization.

At page 15, line 1 to page 16, line 9

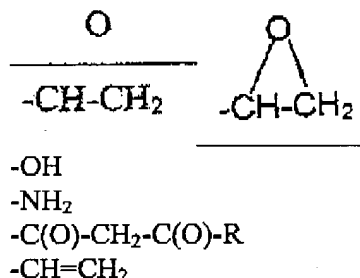
Overview:

Examples of complementary functional groups in

<u>Binder</u>	and or	<u>crosslinking agent</u>
<u>Crosslinking agent</u>	and	<u>binder</u>
-SH		-C(O)-OH
-NH ₂		-C(O)-O-C(O)-
-OH		-NCO
		-NH-C(O)-OR
		-CH ₂ -OH
		-CH ₂ -O-CH ₃
		-NH-C(O)-CH(-C(O)OR) ₂
		-NH-C(O)-CH(-C(O)OR)(-C(O)-R)
		-NH-C(O)-NR'R ₂
		= Si(OR) ₂



-C(O)-OH



-O-C(O)-CR=CH₂

-O-CR=CH₂

At page 22, line 26 to page 23, line 14

The tris(alkoxycarbonylamino)triazines and their derivatives may also be used in a mixture with conventional crosslinking agents. Examples of suitable conventional crosslinking agents are etherified melamine-formaldehyde resins, benzoguanamine resins, compounds or resins containing anhydride groups, compounds or resins containing epoxide groups, blocked and/or unblocked polyisocyanates, beta-hydroxy-alkylamides such as N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(2-hydroxyethyl)-adipamide or N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(2-hydroxypropyl)-adipamide, with [sic] compounds containing on average at least two groups capable of transesterification, examples being reaction products of malonic diester and polyisocyanates or of esters and partial esters of polyhydric alcohols of malonic acid with mono-isocyanates, as described [sic] in the European patent EP-A-0 596 460.

At page 22, lines 17-21

In the second variant of the particularly advantageous embodiment, the powder slurries of the invention may comprise in a second variant [sic] an epoxy-functional crosslinking agent (1) and a carboxyl-containing binder (2).

At page 22, line 23 to page 23, line 2

Examples of suitable carboxyl-containing binders (2) are for example [sic] polyacrylate resins prepared by copolymerizing at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer containing at least one acid group in the molecule with at least one further ethylenically unsaturated monomer containing no acid groups in the molecule.

At page 27, line 27 to page 29, line 13

It is possible, furthermore, to use the following:

- Unsaturated polymers of a wide variety of types, containing from 0.5 to 3.5 double bonds for a molecular weight of 1000 daltons, which are obtained by polymer-analogous reaction of polymers with unsaturated substances (DE-A-24 36 186).
- Polymethacrylates having a low molecular weight of from 500 to 25 000 daltons and a narrow distribution, obtained by anionic polymerization and functionalized by polymer-analogous reaction with double bonds (US-A-4,064,161).
- Blends of solid epoxy acrylates, as obtainable by reacting diepoxy resins with acrylic acid, and partially crystalline solid polyester acrylates, as obtainable from carboxyl-terminated polyester by reaction with glycidyl acrylates (US-A-4,129,488).
- Unsaturated polyurethane acrylates with a melting range from 50 to 180°C (EP-A-0 410 242).
- Blends of unsaturated polyurethane acrylates with unsaturated crystalline polycesters, for improving the blocking resistance (EP-A-0 585 742).
- Blends of unsaturated polyesters or polyacrylates with polyurethane vinyl ethers (EP-A-0 636 669).
- Functional polyacrylates of olefinically unsaturated monomers, by reaction of functionally complementary polyacrylates (EP-A-0 650 978).
- An embodiment of EP-A-0 650 978, the basic polymers being prepared in a high-temperature polymerization.
- Polyacrylates free of double bonds, which can be crosslinked by way of hydrogen transfer to photochemically excited, copolymeric photo-initiators of the Norrish II type (DE-A-44 13 436).
- Polyacrylates free of double bonds and containing dihydrodicyclopentadienol acrylate, which can be crosslinked by way of hydrogen transfer to photo-chemically excited, copolymeric photoinitiators of the Norrish II type (DE-A-e196 00 147 [sic]).

At page 29, line 15 to page 30, line 3

Further suitable examples of constituents curable with actinic radiation are disclosed in international patent applications

- PCT/EP 96/05769:

Crosslinked polymeric compounds containing at least one ethylenic double bond, in a mixture with organic compounds containing at least one hydrogen atom having a bond energy of max. 397 KJ/mol [sic]; or

- PCT/EP 97/07074:

Radiation-crosslinkable acrylic polymers preparable by polymer analogous reaction of polyacrylates with substances introducing a group which forms free radicals with actinic radiation.

At page 37, lines 10-16

Examples of suitable components (a3) are aliphatic esters of methacrylic acid having from 4 to 20 carbon atoms in the alcohol residue, such as n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, 2-ethylhexyl, stearyl and lauryl methacrylate; or cycloaliphatic esters of methacrylic acid, such as because of [sic] cyclohexyl methacrylate.

At page 39, lines 16-20

Examples of suitable components (b4) are 2-ethylenhexanoic [sic]-acid, lauric acid, isooctanoic acid, isononanoic acid or monocarboxylic acid mixtures obtained from coconut oil or palm kernel oil.

At page 54, lines 24-26

The molecular weight [sic] of the diols and/or triols used in the polyurethane resin is between 0 and 20% by weight. Preference is given to from 1 to 6% by weight.

At page 57, lines 8-19

Suitable organic polyisocyanates in accordance with the invention are preferably those containing at least two isocyanate groups. Particular preference is given to the isocyanates [sic], e.g., p-phenylene diisocyanate, biphenyl 4,4'-diisocyanate, toluene diisocyanates, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate, 1,4-tetra-methylene diisocyanate, 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate, 2,2,4-trimethylhexane 1,6-diisocyanate, methylenebis-(phenyl isocyanates), 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, bis(isocyanatoethyl fumarate), isophorone diisocyanate, and methylenebis(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate).